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SOURCE

1. Medical training in China runs a wide gamut as far as quality and thoroughness of training is concerned. My experience in the field may provide an example. 50X1
2. I received pre-medical training at Soochow University [redacted] This school is located at Soochow, also known as Wuh sien, in Kiangsu Province.
3. In 1936 there were 30 students in "pre-med," but by 1939 there were only 10 left.
4. The University consisted of three colleges and had a total enrollment of one thousand. Degrees were granted in science, arts, and law. Training in science was rather superficial.

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[redacted] the University Hospital at Chengtu [redacted] consisted of several hospitals having a total of 400 to 500 beds. The hospital had barely adequate equipment. It had an x-ray machine, but otherwise was very poorly equipped.

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9. There was no advanced medical research conducted at any of the institutions with which I was connected.
10. Peking Union Medical College always was active, but there was nothing of any major importance done in this field. There were many professors on the staff who had received their education in the US and the ability of both staff and students was about equal to the average medical school in the US.

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11. There was an excellent institute of medical research in Shanghai which had a number of competent people from various countries on the staff. I do not recall the spelling, but the name sounded like "Lester Institute."
12. The Chinese Ministry of Health likewise had a research laboratory and the quality of work was good, but the quantity was negligible.
13. Medical research and development in China during the war years was just about nil.
14. Support for medical research and development varied. The "Lester Institute" was privately endowed. Peking Union Medical College was a Rockefeller endowed institution. The Ministry of Health's research laboratory, of course, was supported by the government. It was originally located in Nanking, but was moved to a suburb of Chungking during the war.
15. Most of the medical equipment in China came from the US, with the exception of the microscopes, which came primarily from Germany. There were some simple surgical instruments manufactured in China, but all of the more elaborate instruments, including the x-ray equipment, were imported.
16. There was more medical research in and around Peking than anywhere else because of the existence of facilities, and because the most competent personnel in the medical field were located in the Peking area. For example, the Peking Union Medical College was primarily designed to train teachers rather than general practitioners and, because of this, research was stressed more than in other schools interested only in training practitioners.
17. The staff at the Peking Union Medical College was extremely well qualified. Department heads were selected very carefully and practically all had been trained in Europe or the US. The published articles of members of the staff were widely recognized as being very good.
18. While I do not know what the conditions are as of 1953, I believe that the current regime is not eager to train people. The regime is more interested in making sure that intelligent people get their brains washed than anything else. Technical achievement is strictly secondary.
19. From indirect information I have received it appears that living in China today is rough on doctors. They can be sent anywhere, anytime, and there is little or no opportunity for private practice.
20. As far as I have been able to judge, the authorities on the mainland, at least superficially, have no plans for medical development. However, the government on Formosa does have very specific plans for medical development from what I have heard.
21. I believe that on the mainland the authorities are probably converting the system of medical education to the system used pre-war in some remote provincial medical schools.
22. For purposes of comparison, this situation can be explained as follows: In the US a medical student receives three years of pre-medical training, four years of medicine, and two years of internship. The schools in China patterned after the US system followed the same procedure.
23. Pre-war the Chinese government sponsored medical schools followed the British system which consists of six years total. This course provides no pre-medical training and the six years include internship. This training is not bad, as it skips only liberal arts courses that are not absolutely necessary.

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24. The provincial schools in China had a completely different system. These schools were supported partially by government funds and provided only a four year course which comprised all the medical training that the students received. Many of the army medical men received this type of training prior to the war.
25. While this type of training obviously is not as thorough or as satisfactory as the other, it does provide a greater number of fairly well trained medical technicians and I believe that the current regime is stressing this type of training far more than the others.
26. As far as developments in the field of antibiotics are concerned, I do not know what is going on in China as of 1953. in 1945 50X1
vaccines were being produced, along with a limited amount of penicillin. There had been considerable production of sulpha derivatives prior to my departure.
27. Scientists were studying penicillin production methods of the US and were developing a good technique.
28. There are some excellent scientists still in China. For example, I believe the majority of the faculty members of the Peking Union Medical College are still there as very few teachers were able to get out of the country.
29. During the entire course of my medical training I heard of only two medical publications being published in China. These were the "Chinese Medical Journal" and the "Journal on Physiology." Both of these were published in English. All medical text books used in China were in English with the exception of some of the remote provincial schools, where I believe they used some Chinese texts. It would be extremely difficult to use Chinese texts as the language has never been standardized.
30. There was one school which I believe was called Tung Chi, originally founded by Germans, and this institution used German texts and German language instruction only.
31. Another medical school, Aurora University, a Catholic institution, was founded by French and it used only French language texts and instruction.
32. Both of these schools were located near Shanghai. They are fairly good medical schools, but could not compare with the Peking Union Medical College.

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